MERICA'S _______

CAPT. C.E. CLARK:

Number 2788.

WASHINGTON, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 15, 1902.

Price One Cent.

THREE SPECIAL ENVOYS TO ATTEND THE CORONATION OF EDWARD VII.

Whitelaw Reid, of New York, Named as Ambassador.

ANNOUNCED BY PRESIDENT

General Wilson to Represent Army and Captain Clark the Navy.

THREE SECRETARIES ALSO NAMED.

J. P. Morgan, Jr., Son of the Finnaeier, Edmund Lincoln Buylies, a Lawyer, and William Wetmore, Son of Rhode Island Senator, Appointed to Subordinate Positions.

Mr. Whitelaw Reld, editor of the "New York Tribune" and ex-Ambassador to France, will represent the United States as a special ambassador at the coronation of King Edward VII in London next

Gen. James H. Wilson, United States Army, retired, will accompany Mr. Reid as representative of the army, while Capt. C. E. Clark, United States Navy, former commander of the Oregon, will act as the representative of the navy.

Appointments as Secretaries. Mr. J. P. Morgan, jr., a son of J. Pierpont Morgan, the capitalist; Mr. Edmund Lincoln Baylies, a prominent New York lawyer, and William Wetmore, a son of Senator Wetmore of Rhode Island, will be secretaries of the Special Embassy.

The names of Whitelaw Reid and ex-President Grover Cleveland were the ones given most consideration by President Roosevelt. It is known that President Roosevelt would have liked to have had Mr. Cleveland take the billet, and It is believed that Mr. Cleveland was approached on the subject.

Mr. Cleveland's Health Poor.

Whether or not he was offered the place is not definitely known. Mr. Cleveland would have been unable to accept, however, on account of poor health.

It will be the second time Mr. Reid ha acted in a similar capacity at the royal celebrations in England. In 1897 he was appointed by President McKinley and acted as special ambassador to the Reid is immensely popular in England and around Cape Horn during the Spanish his selection appears to meet with gen-

The Question of Expense.

Regarding various names which have been suggested from time to time there has been considerable gossip with respect to the expense thrust upon one who ac-

The list of those appointed, however, wealth, and it is quite probable that the special embassy will be elaborate in the extreme. All the members of the embassy, with the possible exception of

Captain Clark, are wealthy. Mr. Reid's Expenditures.

Although Congress made an appropriation of \$10,000 for the expenses of Mr. Reid at the diamond jubilee, he spent almost \$20,000 from his own pocket and then turned \$6,000 of the appropriation back to the United States Treasury because he said that he was unable to itemize the numerous expenses. All the arrangements for the represen-

tation of this country at the coronation will be made by the State Department. It is yet too early for any detailed plan, but the embassy will probably go to England aboard the battleship Illinois and will doubtless return in the same manner. Ambassador Choate's Position.

Ambarrador Choate's connection with the ceremonies will be entirely distinct from that of Mr. Reid. Mr. Choate will occupy just the same position, relatively speaking, as did John Hay, then Ambassudor to Great Britain, at the time Mr Reid was special ambassador to the diamond jubilee.

No little surprise was occasioned by the designation of General Wilson and Captain Clark to represent the two branches of the military service. President Roose velt named Captain Clark as representa-tive of the mayy in order to accord him appropriate distinction for his notable services during the Spanish-American war, when he astonished the world by making a record-breaking run around

Cape Horn with the Oregon. Captain Clark to Be Admiral.

It is the President's evident intention to make Captain Clark an admiral, but the honor yesterday announced has served to stone for the neglect suffered by Cap tain Clark when the promotions were being freely dealt out as a result of the Spanish-American war. It is rather in teresting also from the fact that Captain Clark was one of the strongest pro-S bley witnesses in the recent court of equiry.

The efforts of Senator Proctor, of Ver-mont, of which State Captain Clark is a are largely accountable for Cap tain Clark's selection as representative of the navy at the coronation. Senato: Proctor has called at the White House several times recently, and has arged the President to take some step in recogof Captain Clark's distinguished

The Selection Decided Upon

The President expressed a desire to do something more than to morely recommend his promotion to the grade of rear admiral. When it was decided to send a special ambassador to the coronation, and consequently there arose necessity for the appointment of representatives from the army and the navy, the President had an opportunity to signally honor

Of this opportunity he was urged to take advantage by Senator Proctor. Can-tain Clark was called to the White House on Saturday last and offered the billet.

and navy, General Miles and Admiral Dewcy, as military representatives at the coronation. Other high officers were mentioned in connection with the positions but neither General Wilson nor Captain Clark has ever been suggested publicly as deserving recipients of the honor.

The Selection a Surprise.

The selection of General Wilson is a bit surprising, inanmuch as he is on the retired list. Few army officers considered the possibility of the coronation billet going to a retired officer.

It is thought by some that the Schley controversy is in part responsible for the President's decision not to send either General Miles or Admiral Dewey as representatives of their respective branches of the service. Whether or not the Presi-dent intended it to have that effect, such an action on his part would be heralded as an effort to compensate General Miles for the recent rebuke he suffered from the President, and as an assurance to Admiral Dewey that the President found nothing of which to disapprove in his supplemen-tal report of the findings of the Schley Court of Enquiry.

Well Known in England.

Whitelaw Reid is perhaps as well known in London and to British aristocracy as any public man in the United States. As editor of the "New York Tribune," he stands pre-eminently for American journalism,

Politically he has for years been power in the management of the Republican party, although not always en-gaged actively in the management of campaigns. To diplomatic circles abroad he became especially well known when he was Ambassador from this country to France, from 1889 to 1892, and as a mem-ber of the Paris Peace Commission.

Lives Much in London.

He has spent much of his time in recent years at the English capital. At the opening of the first McKinley Administration it was generally thought that Mr. Reid would be made Ambassador to England, but that honor was accorded Joseph H. Choate, of New York. He was richly compensated in the summer of 1897 by appointment as special ambassa-

dor to the Queen's diamond jubilee. While he was in attendance upon the ceremonies of the diamond jubilee he made two especially notable addresses in London which evoked great comment at

Mr. Reid is an author of fame. He has written a number of works, gener-ally on subjects which were under nationall public discussion at the time he penned them. Among his published works are "Some Consequences of the Last Treaty of Paris," "Our New Duties," and "Later Aspects of Our New Duties," "A Continental Union," "Our New Interests," and "Problems of Expansion."

The Trip of the Oregon.

The mention of the name of Capt. C. S. Clark is always coupled with a recollecdiamend jubilee of Queen Victoria. Mr. tion of the famous trip of the Oregon American war. Captain Clark was in command of the Oregon, which had never been constructed for fast mid-ocean cruising when it was decided that that vessel should be sent around the Horn to strengthen the North Atlantic Squadron, then making ready for a campaign against the Spanish fleet under Admiral

whether cr not the craft would be able Captain Clark, however, undertook it cheerfully, and the result was a record hospitality dispensed by the United States which asignished the world. The Oregon joined the blockading squadron off the coast of Cuba and played a prominent part in the battle of Santiago.

Captain Clark's Record.

Prior to the Spanish-American war Captain Clark had made a most excellent record. He was born in Vermont in 1843 and appointed to the Naval Academy from that State. He saw service during the civil war, and after that his promotion was about as rapid as that of most officers

He became a commander in 1881. His present rank of captain he attained in

Advanced Six Numbers. "For eminent and conspicuous conduct in battle" at Santiago he was recommended for an advancement of six numbers, but the advancement was not confirmed by the Senate. In February of last year his advancement was, however, confirmed, and he was accordingly commissioned in due form. Since August 22, 1901, he has been governor of the Naval Home a

Soldier, Traveler, and Writer. Gen. James H. Wilson is well known as soldier, traveler, and writer. He was a

West Point graduate who distinguished himself as a cavalry leader in the civil war. After that conflict he resigned from the army and took up his residence in (Continued on Seventh Page.)

FOR DANISH WEST INDIES State Department Indignant Over Action of New Ministry-Cession Was Practically Arranged.

HITCH IN NEGOTIATIONS

For the present, at least, the negoti-Denmark for the sale to this country of the Danish West Indies have come to a

State Department Indignant. Much indignation is felt at the State Department at the action of the new Ministry of Denmark in refusing to continue the negotiations, especially at a time when the cession had been practically arranged for, the treaty having been drawn up and informally approved

by the Danish Government, The action of the Ministry in refusing to proceed further with the matter is said to be due to the fear of that body of the popular agitation against the transfer

There is said to be good ground for the belief, however, that the work already done looking to the transfer of the islands will not in the end be entirely lost. It is believed at the State Department that Denmark will later desire to

take the matter up. THE EXHIBIT OF THE PARK COMMISSION PLANS.

Open to the Members of the Hous and Senate Committees and to the Press Tonight.

The Park Commission exhibit will be on view at the Corcoran Art Gallery from 4 to 9 o'clock this evening. The first view of the exhibit will be open to the memcepted such an important post. The exchange of courtesy involves considerable
the distribusive expension was a matter of some approbension
was a matter of some approbension
After tonight the exhibition may be viewed by the public under the same rules which apply to the Gallery.

How Exhibit Is Arranged. The exhibition is arranged in a hemicircle, in the centre of which is shown, in clay models, the plan for improving the Mall. A raised platform, overlooking the models, will give an excellent view of the scheme. The exhibit is arranged into Mall division, Capitol division, Monument

division, Lincoln division, and Washington Common division. A number of old maps will be displayed in the vestibule adjoining the hemicycle. In the centre of this gallery maps of the general park plan, as well as pictures are shown.

The Exhibits Catalogued.

The exhibits are explained by a catalogue, already published, giving the titles of 179 separate pictures and maps. They form a portion of the report of the Park Commission to Congress.

NAME ALLISON AND DOLLIVER.

Iown Republicans Make Choice fo Senators in Caucus.

DES MOINES. Jan. 14.—United States Senators W. B. Allison and J. P. Dolliver were unanimously nominated by the Republican joint caucus tonight for the long and short terms in the Senate. This nomination is equivalent to

MOVEMENT AGAINST SUBJECTS OF FOREIGN NATIONS WHO WORK FOR THE GOVERNMENT

Department Clerks Discontented Over the Employment of Men and Women Who Refuse to Become Naturalized Citizens.

The matter of employing foreigners by | positions and who are among the best-

ernment departments. It has been noticed for some time that there is dissatisfaction among the American-born and naturalized department clerks concerning foreigners who hold well-paying positions in the Government

All Departments Employ Foreigners.

It is stated that there is no department that does not employ foreigners, who in terest in the welfare of this country be most cases occupy positions of trust to which are attached handsome salaries. It is claimed that there is an English coman in the Internal Revenue Burcau who absolutely refuses to renounce her allegiance to the British Crown, but who sems to have sufficient influence at her back to keep her in her place.

Many Poreign Scientists.

The scientific branches of the Governon Saturday last and offered the billet, which he accepted.

It was thought in several usually well-informed circles that the President would designate the ranking officers of the army of foreigners who fill highly confidential united States.

the Government of the United States is receiving considerable attention from the clerks and employes in the various Government departments.

To employing foreigners by positions and who are almost the service. It is the intention of the citizen clerks to use all their endeavors to either drive the foreigners out of the Government service or compel them to take out natural. ralization papers. The complainants state that this country produces more than sufficient good and able Americans who can fill equally as well as and better than foreigners any position which this Gov-

erement of ours has at its disposal. No Anti-Foreign Movement.

The Americans fall to discover the mo tive of employing allens, who take no inyoud the drawing of their monthly salaries, and they further claim that in European countries no citizen of another coun try would be allowed to occupy a Govern-

ment position.

The American clerks wish it stated that their intention of ridding the Governme of obstinate foreigners who steadfastly refuse to become American citizens is not to be confounded with an anti-foreign movement. They solely claim that no per-son should be employed by Uncle Sam in

URGES PANAMA ROUTE AS BEST.

bettons between the United States and M. Lampre Gives Reasons for Its Selection.

PERFECT TITLE CAN BE GIVEN.

Superiority Over That of Mienraguan Route, on Account of Location-Cheapness and Length of Time for Completion of Waterway.

able to have the prince go to the Em

HON WHITELAW

Panama Canal int porter for The Tigave eight reason opinion, the Uniternment should be route. The reasons 1. There is an

the Panama route. 2. There are na each end of the 1 whereas the Nicara

not thus provided. 3. The length of canal is only one-f the Nicaraguan rout 4. The trip acress the Panama

route would require twelve hours; that by way of Nicaraguan route will require approximately seventy-two hours. 5. The engineering feats in the

beilding of the Nicaragua Canal would be far greater than those in the completion of the Panama route, 6. There are immense quantities of plant on hand along the Panama route. There are buildings, workshops, administration buildings, and bospitals. There is nothing of this

kind along the Nicaragua route. 7. The Panama Canal can be completed sooner than the Nicaragua Canal.

S. We can give a perfect and clear title to the Panama Canal.

M. Lampre is quick and active in his motions, suave, polite, and deeply in earnest. He speaks English excellently. Last night at the Willard he spoke in favor of the selection by Congress of the Panama route with all the fervor of a highly educated Frenchman. "Is there not much in what I say?" he

isked. He is thoroughly sincere.

No Question as to Superiority. "There is no question as to the superiority of the Panama fonte over that of the Nicaraguan," said M. Lampre. Everything is in favor of the Panama Canal-location, cheapness, length of time for the completion of the waterway everything. Already much work has been done on the Panama Canal-work the equal of which would require much

time in Nicaragua.
"The price at which we offer it is rea onable; it is cheap. There is much valuable plant along the Panams route, con-sisting of workshops, ratiroats and rail-road stock, hospitals for the employes. and buildings for various purposes. There is nothing of this sort along the Nicara gua Canal.

Panama Route Much Shorter.

"Much less time would be required to omplete the Panama Canal than to build the Nicaragua Canal. In the opinion of French experts this is so, and I believe hey are correct in their estimations. "Not only will less time be required to

complete the Panama Canal, but when finished and thrown open to commerce time will be saved in the passage of every ship which makes use of it. Twelv hours, or the daylight of one day, will se a ship through the Panama Canal, while seventy-two hours will be required for the passage through the Negragua Canal."

Shot at Cat, Blinded a Boy.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Jan. 14.-Edward seriously wounded by a smallpox guard at Plymouth this morning. The officer fired at a cat he saw escaping from a quarantined house and missed the cat. If the boy recovers he will probably be blind for life.

OTTAWA, Jan. 14.-The department of railways has been notified by Mr. F. H. Clergue, of Sault Ste. Marie, that the Algoma Steel Company will commence turning out rails next month at the rile of 1,000 a day. The company has a con tract to furnish the Government with 25,000 tons of rails, and it now has on hand material for the production of 40,000 tons.

STATE DEPARTMENT TO PLAN PRINCE HENRY'S RECEPTION.

CORONATION

GENLJ.H.WILSON:

Admiral "Fighting Bob" Evans May Command Escort to the Hohenzollern.

President Roosevelt has asked Secretary Hay to arrange a programme for the reception of Prince Henry of Prussia, who will visit this country to attend the launching of Kaiser Wilhelm's yacht, which will be christened by Miss Roosevelt. It is expected that the programme will be announced in a few days. The understanding in official circles is that the prince will stop while in Washington at the German Embassy, but there is no absolute certainty on this point. The Government will secure a suite of apartments in a hotel if it should be deemed inadvis-

Evans May Command Escort.

Rear Admiral Robley D. Evans will probably command the naval vessels which will meet and excort Prince Henry on his arrival in New York, and the Administration has under consideration the selection of Admiral Evans as personal escort and aide to the prince while the royal visitor remains in the United States. Admiral Evans is under orders to go to the Philippines, but he will not start until

April. The cruiser Olympia, Admiral Dewey's Mantla Bay flagship, and the croiser San-Francisco, which was the flagship of Rear Admiral Howell in the Spanish war are to be assigned to the squadron to receive Prince Henry if unforeseen events do not

require their presence elsewhere.

The battleship Illinois may be detached from the North Atlantic Squadron for use as Admiral Evans' flagship for the period of the New York reception. Admiral Evans met Prince Henry at the ceremonies attending the opening of the Kiel Canal, attending the opening of the Kiel Canal, sion to the wireless station at The Lizard and is also a friend of the Kaiser, with and thence by land wire to the persons in whom he had some interesting experience

at that time. Naval officers expressed surprise vester day over the statements that the imperial that she was not built for long sea voyages, and will be obliged to take the southern route across the Atlantic, coming by way of the Azores, and perhaps touching at Bermuda to make her run

shorter, Date May Be Fixed Today.

Wallace Downey, of the New York shipbuilding firm of Townsend & Downey, which is constructing the Kaiser's new tacht, may arrive in Washington today for the purpose of conferring with Presdent Roosevell, Secretary Hay, Ambassador Von Holleben, and others as to the date of the launching of the craft at Shooters Island, New York.

It is probable that the date of the launching will be set for some time about the last week in February. The vessel will be ready for launching on February 26, but this date will not be suitable inasmuch as President Roosevelt will be obliged to attend the McKinley memorial services in the House of Representatives

TALKED FOR DAYS AT SEA.

Longest Wireless Conversation on Record.

SHIPS KEEP TAB ON WEATHER.

Remarkable Feat of Communication Between Two Ocean Steamers on

NEW YORK, Jan. 14.-Captain Hoge nann, of the North German Lloyd steam ship Kalser Wilhelm Der Grosse, which arived today from Bremen. Southampton, and Cherbourg, had the longest wireless sea talk on record with the Cunarder Lucania, on her last trip to Bremen from

He says that the Marconi apparatus on both ships worked unusually well. The shirs held aerial conversations nearly three days, or until they were about half

In Constant Communication. The Lucania sailed three hours before he big Kaiser on December 15. Off the Hook, when the Cunarder was sixty miles

ahead, the two ships began to swap sentiments. The signaling was kept up all night. At daybreak the next day, Sunday, the ships were in sight of each other. At 2 p. m. the Kaiser passed the Lucania four miles to the southward. Twelve messages were sent by passengers

in the Lucania to the Kniser for transmis-England to whom they were addressed.

Exchange of Positions, Just after nightfall on Sunday the lights of neither ship were visible from yacht Hohenzollern was coming to the the other. They were still in touch telelaunching of the new yacht. They said graphically. At noon on Monday the liners exchanged positions, and their comnanders found that they were forty miles

Early in the evening, off the Banks, the Kainer ran into a thick fog. She struck into clear weather later, and her Mar-coni man sent this message to the ship

"Twenty-five miles east of Banks; clear weather.

Was Still in Fog. The Cunarder thus acknowledged the

receipt of the despatch: "Thanks; am still in a thick fog. The liners were then sixty miles apart During the night the elicking aboard the Kniser grew fainter and fainter, and finally, when there were about eighty-five miles of sen between the ships, the in-struments stopped working. On the trip she finished today, while in midocenn the Kaiser passed but did not sight the Kron Prinz, her sister ship, bound cast

Passengers Exchange Messages. They swapped positions and passengers ent messages across forty miles of water They were in communication for two

MR. HENRY C. PAYNE, THE NEW POSTMASTER GENERAL, TO TAKE OATH OF OFFICE TODAY.

Was Introduced to the Chiefs of the Different Departments by Mr. Smith and Made Acquainted With the Details of His New Position.

Mr. Henry C. Payne, the new Post- | will be offered another desirable position naster General, is to be sworn into office in the postal service.

It is stated that Mr. William M. John at 10 o'clock this morning. Yesterday aftat 19 o'clock this morning. Yesterday aft-ernoon he called on Mr. Charles Emory lenberger and Mr. Madden, the second Smith, who will step out today. Mr. Payne and third assistants, respectively, have was introduced to the chiefs of the dif-erent departments, and was made ac-oranted with the details of his new posiquainted with the details of his new post-

ion by Postmaster General Smith. Mr. Payne was visited vesterday morning at the Arlington by a number of men prominent in the ranks of the Republican party, who congratulated him on his appointment and wished him success. Among those who called was Gen. James Williams, aged fourteen, was shot and H. Wilson, a personal friend of Mr. Payne, who was appointed by President Roosevelt to represent the American army at

the coronation of Edward VII. Little Known of His Plans.

Regarding the plans of Mr. Payne very little is known. Several of the officials of the Postoffice Department have been informed by mutual friends that the incoming Postmaster General has no intention of making changes in their respective bureaus, at least not for the present. He will bring his own private secretary with years. Mr. Dawson, the present private Press," of secretary of Postmaster General Smith president.

tion. Mr. Bristow is said to have been

imilarly notified. Mr. Bristow to Remain.

It was reported some time ago that Mr. Bristow, the fourth assistant, was persona non grata, and that he was to first fund. make room for Mr. George N. Wiswell one of Mr. Payne's strongest friends and political associates. Mr. Wiswell, however, died last week in Milwaukee, and as matters stand at present it is be-lieved that Mr. Bristow will remain, at

least for some time.

Mr. Bristow's unpopularity with Mr. Payne was said to be founded on the fact that he has insurred the opposition of several notable politiciams of his own party, among them being a number of Mr. Payne's personal friends and intimate

To Resume Editorial Work.

Mr. Smith, the retiring Postmaster Cen him, Mr. Whitney, who has been in the ern!, will again take active charge of eonfidence of Mr. Payne for a number of the management of the "Palladelphia years. Mr. Dawson, the present private Press," of which publication he is the

REEVES FACES RATHBONE.

Latter Brands Former's Statement as a Lie.

EXAMINED BY THE FISCAL.

Witness and Accustd Brought Together Before the Judge.

DRAMATIC S.ENE IN

the Fiscal-Opposed Agitation to Have Himself Made Governor of Island and Prohibited Use of His Name-Burning of Stamps.

HAVANA, Jan. 14.-In the hearing of he postoffice cases today ex-Director Rathbone, one of the accused, was on the stand for four hours being examined by the fiscal. The witness said there were two keys to the private vault. He kept one and the other was kept in a drawer.

Regarding his campaign for the post of Civil Governor, Rathbone said that until sixty days ago he had not known that Neely, another of the accused men, had done anything in the matter. He then saw a copy of the letter Neely had written to the President in witness' favor.

Did Not Want Office. A newspaper correspondent in Havana showed him a copy of an article written for an American paper favoring him for this position. He wrote to the President and the Postmaster General. This letter was read.

In it Rathbone said he had heard that

his name was being mentioned in connec-Last Voyage Over-Messages Seat
by Passengers to Faster Vessel
and Thence to Shore Station.

The situation in Cuba was one of
grave moment.

The position was different from the possition of a Governor in the United States. sition of a Governor in the United States, where the latter was surrounded by men who had his confidence. He did not want

Neely's Leave of Absence. Continuing, he testified that Neely's leave of absence dated from May 1, 1900. Neely came to his office on April 28 and said good-by Witness did not notice at the time that Neely was going before his leave began. Talking with Mr. Farton three days after he noticed that Neely

had gone before he should. In receouse the witness said he understood that Mr. Barton was going to investigate the bureau accounts and the auditor's office, of which witness was the

Reply From Neely. A letter from Neely to Rathbone was read in reply to a telegram from Rathbone asking him to return. This letter was dated April 5, evidently a mistake for May 5. The writer said he had heard there was a fuss over the accounts caused by Mr. Parton and he had better not re-

Witness had had a conversation with Rich after the arrest of Neely, but did not remember exactly what had occurred. He asked Rich if anything had occurred.

Rich spoke in terms derogatory of Neely.

Might Have Said It. The witness was asked if he told Rich he did not give a d-n about the surcharged stamps. Rathbone explained that this might refer to conversations he had had with Barton, in which he said the balance of all the stamps received would

be found to be all right. He had not consulted with any su-perior about burning the stamps.
Rathbone was asked why he appointed Reeves and Neely, two interested parties, to do the burning. He replied that he thought they were the best people to ap-point. He thought they were honest. He knew Morfield, the third member of the burning party, was honest

burning party, was honest.

When asked if he had noticed that the amount of the first burning in September, 1839, was \$310,000 more than was possible, according to his own annual report to the Postmaster General, Rathbone replied

Did Not Remember Words.

Asked if he remembered a conversation in May, 1900, with Messrs. Bristow, Welsh, Wilmot, and Williams, when the latter pointed out the difference between his report and the report of the committee regarding the burning, and whether he had said "My God! we are ruined unless this

can be explained." Rathbone said he did not remember this.

Asked if he told Reeves in November, 1899, after Neely had returned from the United States, that Neely had fixed the burning of the stamps in such a way that the fraud could not be discovered. Rath-bone declared that such a statement was an absolute falsehood. Brought Face to Face.

glared at Rathbone as they eyed each other. Reeves said: "You told me so, and repeated the tatement." Rathbone said: "Do you swear to such a

The judge then called Reeves, who

ie and take the consequences of perury? God help you. It is false and you Reeves then returned to his sent. The matter of the duplicate warrants for malaries on July 15, 1899, was brought ap. Rathbone examined the signatures up. Rathbone examined the signatures and endorsements. He said the first lot was issued against the old postoffice ac-

count, as the monthly requisition was not credited under the new account. The second lot was issued to reimburse the To Keep Records Straight. Asked why the money was not reimursed by draft for one sum of \$5,000, he

replied that the warrants were drawn in order to keep the records straight. JUDGE SHIPMAN RESIGNS.

President Appoints William K. Townsend as His Successor. The President has received the resignaon of Nathaniel Shipman, judge of the United States Circuit Court. The reason for his voluntary retirement from the bench is advancing age, and incapacity

President Rossevelt has K. Townsend, of New III the vacancy. Judge nt district judge.